THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1797. [Vol. V.—No. 598.

AT VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be expoſed for ſale at the Vendue Store (corner of Prince and Water ſtreets

A VARIETY OF

WET & DRY GOODS.

Of which the particulars will be given previous to the ſale.

The VENDUE MASTERS will always keep the Store open for the reception of GOODS, and felling of ſuch articles therein between the times of public ſales as may be on limitation. They likewiſe offer their ſervices in tranſacting any kind of Commiſſion Buſineſs.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 5th, 1796.

For Sale,

On a liberal credit,

THE SHIP

FELICITY,

320 tons burthen, only 2 years old, and may be ſent to ſea with very little expence.

The Felicity is now in the river and will be up to town as ſoon as the ice will permit.—She is allowed to be as faithfully built and as burthenſome a veſſel as any of her ſize in the United States.

She is well calculated for the London or Liverpool trade.

Apply to

THOMAS PATTEN, or
JONATHAN SWIFT,

January 26. tf

For Charter,

THE BRIG

Virginia,

Burthen 300 hhds of tobacco.—For term apply to

SHREVE & LAWRASON.

Who have for ſale—Queen's ware in crates, well aſſorted; glaſs ware; double Glouceſter cheeſe in hampers; Liverpool ſalt in ſacks and looſe; pipes in boxes; pearl barley in kegs; barr lead; candles by the box

Oct. 18. tf.

Andrew & Wm. Ramſay

Have imported in the brig Dolly, via. New-York from Oporto, ten pipes, ten hhds. and twenty quarter caſks of

PORT WINE,

of a very ſuperior quality which they now offer for ſale at their warehouſe, King-ſtreet.

They have alſo on hand,

Madeira Wine in pipes, hhds. and quarter caſks. Liſbon do. in pipes. Teneriffe do. in hhds. Sherry do. in quarter caſks. Port do. in bottles and a quantity of well aſſorted bar iron.

Dec. 6. tf

Great Falls of Potomac.

THE Preſident and Board of Directors having ordered me to conſiderably encreaſe the number of their hands,—I am ready to engage from 50 to 100 ſervants on liberal terms for one year.

Any perſon diſpoſed to ſend 20 hands, may ſend with their people an overſeer, who will have from 20 to 30 dollars per month, and have the ſole direction and charge of the people he brings.

The people will be allowed good rations, a blanket, and medical aſſiſtance, ſhould any ailment take place, a doctor being engaged for the uſe of the workers. I will alſo give good allowance to a woman who will cook for each ſquad. Application to be made to me perſonally or by letter directed thus,

CHRISTOPHER MYERS.
Engineer to the Potomac Comp.
NATILDA,
Via Alexandria.

December 20. tf

TWO Lads between 14 and 16 years of age, and of reſpectable connexions, will be taken as apprentices, by

POLKENHORN & ANDREWS.

January 28.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

POLITICAL.

DOCUMENTS,

Which accompanied the Meſſage of the Preſident of the United States to both Houſes of Congreſs,

January 19, 1797.

Letter to Mr. Pinckney, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the United States to the French Republic.

Department of State, January 16, 1796.

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

3d, "By its *chicaneries*, it abandoned French privateers to its "Courts of Juſtice." *Abandoned them to its Courts of Juſtice!* Sir, you know many of the Judges perſonally, and all of them by reputation, and that their characters need no vindication from ſuch an inſinuation. They are Judges with whoſe adminiſtration of juſtice our own citizens are ſatisfied; and we believe they may challenge the world to furniſh a proof that they have not adminiſtered juſtice with equal impartiality to foreigners. I will only add here one remark, that the correſpondences with the French Miniſter formerly publiſhed joined to thoſe now furniſhed you with the other documents accompanying them, will ſhew how loudly they can complain of the proceedings in our courts, and at the ſame time with how little juſtice.

4th. "It eluded the amicable mediation of the Republic for breaking "the chains of its citizens at Algiers." We did not entertain any doubt of the friendly diſpoſition of the French Republic to aid us in this buſineſs. But what was really done we have never known. You will find herewith Mr. Fauchet's letter of June 4th, 1794, and the anſwer of the Secretary of State on the 6th, to which Mr. Adet refers. The information on the ſubject which Mr. Fauchet expected "in a little time "from Europe" probably never arrived: At leaſt it was never communicated to our Government. There is ſurely in the Secretary's anſwer no evidence that our government were unwilling to accept the mediation of the Republic. On the contrary, we have relied upon it to aid our negotiations with the Barbary powers. Accordingly, when Colonel Humphreys went from hence in 1795, clothed with powers for negotiating peace with thoſe States, he was particularly inſtructed to ſollicit the mediation of the French Republic, and for that purpoſe only, he went from Liſbon to Paris, where through our Miniſter, the Committee of Public Safety manifeſted their diſpoſition to contribute to the ſucceſs of his miſſion. But Col. Humphreys was at the ſame time authoriſed to depute Joſeph Donaldſon Eſq. (who had been appointed Conſul of the United States for Tunis and Tripoli, and who went with Col. Humphreys from America) to negotiate immediately a treaty with Algiers; for in a country where a negotiation depended on ſo many contingencies, it was of the laſt importance to be ready to ſeize the favorable moment whenever it ſhould offer. Such a moment preſented on Mr. Donaldſon's arrival at Algiers. He had not been there forty-eight hours before the Treaty was concluded. It is alſo a fact that it was effected without the aid of the French Conſul at that place. However with reſpect to Mr. Donaldſon's negotiation, we are well informed that "his not conferring with the "Conſul of France was not his fault; "and if he had done it that it would "have injured his cauſe. Neither the "Republic nor her Conſul enjoyed a-"ny credit with the Dey." But we are at the ſame time informed that the credit of this was tranſitory, and ought not to hinder us from endeavoring to engage her intereſt for other places and in that place for future occaſions. Agreeable to this idea the Agent of the United States applied to the French Conſul, Herculais, at Algiers, the laſt ſpring, to recommend a ſuitable perſon to negotiate a Treaty with Tunis. The perſon recommended was employed, and we have been informed, had in part ſucceeded, and was expected to complete a treaty of peace. This information was communicated to our Miniſter at Paris in a letter dated 30th of Auguſt laſt, from the French Miniſter for foreign affairs, accompanied by an extract of a letter from the Conſul Herculais.

In all theſe tranſactions, far from diſcovering a trace of evidence to ſupport Mr. Adet's charge, the reverſe is manifeſtly proved.

5th. "Notwithſtanding treaty ſti-"pulations, it allowed to be arreſted "veſſels of the State."

While we admit the fact that French veſſels have been arreſted, we deny that the arreſts have infringed any treaty ſtipulations. The details in this letter and the documents referred to appear to us entirely to exculpate the government. And if neither the Executive nor our tribunals could in any caſe take cognizance of captures which the French privateers call *prizes*, then they might take our own veſſels in our rivers and harbours, and our citizens be without redreſs. But "* it is an eſſential attribute of the "juriſdiction of every country to pre-"ſerve peace, to puniſh acts in breach "of it, and to reſtore property taken "by force within its limits. Were the "armed veſſels of any nation to cut a-"way one of our own from the wharfs "of Philadelphia, and to chuſe to call "it a prize, would this exclude us "from the right of redreſſing the "wrong? Were it the veſſel of ano-"ther nation, are we not equally "bound to protect it, while within "our limits? Were it ſeized in any "other waters or on the ſhores of the "United States, the right of redreſſ-"ing is ſtill the ſame: and humble in-"deed would be our condition, were "we obliged to depend for that on the "will of a foreign Conſul, or on ne-"gotiation with diplomatic agents."

The ſame reaſoning will apply to captures made by illegal privateers; that is, by ſuch as were armed and equipped in the ports of the United States; for it being by the law of nations the right of our government and, as a neutral power, its duty to prevent ſuch armaments, it muſt alſo be its right and duty by all means in its power, to reſtrain the acts of ſuch armaments done in violation of its rights and in defiance of its authority. And ſuch were the armaments made by French people in the ports of the United States. And the moſt effectual means of defeating their unlawful practices was the ſeizing of their prizes when brought within our juriſdiction. It is very poſſible, indeed, that in ſome caſes the irritated ſubjects or public agents of nations whoſe property was taken by French privateers might commence vexatious proſecutions; but this is no more than happens frequently among our own citizens, and in every nation in the world; and the only reſtraints on the vindictive paſſions of men, in ſuch caſes, which the policy of free governments has impoſed, are the damages which the courts compel the malicious proſecutor to pay to the injured party. If, as Mr. Adet aſſerts, damages have in two caſes only been granted by the Courts to French privateers, even when the deciſions have been in their favor, it has ariſen from their own conduct, or the omiſſion of their counſel, or from accidental circumſtances, which, in the opinion of the courts, furniſhed reaſonable preſumptions againſt them of having violated the laws, either by illegally arming in our ports or making the captures within our juriſdiction. If, on the other hand, they have, in the event of contrary deciſions, been always condemned to pay damages, we may venture to ſay, it was becauſe they were always in the wrong: for no one will find ſufficient ground to impeach the diſcernment or integrity of our Courts.

6th. "It ſuffered England, by in-"ſulting it's neutrality, to interrupt "its commerce with France."

That our commerce has been interrupted by the armed veſſels of England, and ſometimes with circumſtances of inſult, we certainly ſhall not attempt to deny; the univerſal reſentment and indignation excited by thoſe injuries were admiſſions of the fact: but that the government has *connived* at the practice (for that Mr. Adet muſt have intended to inſinuate by the word "ſuffered") all its acts moſt forcibly contradict. It was becauſe of thoſe aggreſſions that preparations for war were commenced; and to demand ſatisfaction for them was the leading object of Mr. Jay's miſſion to London. Satisfaction was demanded: and the arrangements agreed on for rendering it, are now in execution in London. But if by "ſuffered" Mr. Adet means that we did not arm, that is, make war on England, to obtain the indemnification, when humanity, reaſon, and the law of nations preſcribe the mode of previous peaceable demand—to thoſe very principles we may appeal for our juſtification; and if it is neceſſary to go further, we ſay, That as an independent nation, we muſt be left to determine in what manner we can moſt beneficially obviate an evil, and when it is moſt proper to repel an injury. To deny us this right of judgment, is to deny our independence.—We have not been inſenſible either to our honour or our intereſt. If we have manifeſted much long ſuffering, we have not been ſingular. Neutral nations very commonly endure many temporary evils; becauſe theſe appear light when compared to the calamities of war; and they look forward, as we have done, to periods when returning juſtice may redreſs their wrongs. This period we truſt will arrive in regard to thoſe we are now ſuffering from the French Republic. If a nation not bound to us by treaty, and between whom and ourſelves actual circumſtances and many recollections tended to excite peculiar paſſions, engaged to render us juſtice, ſhall we expect leſs of an avowed friend?

We may here properly enquire, what could have been the underſtanding of the parties on this point when the treaty of 1778 was made between

* *Letter from the Secretary of State to Mr. Morris, Aug. 16, 1793. State Papers, p. 62.*

France and the United States. She knew that notwithstanding the extent of our country and its rapid increase in population, many years must elapse before we could form a powerful navy to protect our commerce. She knew the conduct of maritime powers in all their wars; particularly she was acquainted with the maxims and measures of England, towards the commerce of neutral nations, in all her wars with France. And if knowing these things, France then expected that in all subsequent wars we should *compel* the maritime powers in general, and Great Britain in particular, to admit our commerce to perfect freedom; then instead of a treaty of *commerce* containing regulations for conducting it, when France should be at war, she would have demanded from us a stipulation, that in every future war in which she would be engaged with any other maritime power, we also should engage in it as an associate. But this was a condition which France was too just to demand, and to which the United States would never have agreed.

7. "Notwithstanding the faith of "treaties, it gave an asylum to these "same English, who after having in-"sulted her flag, pillaged her citizens, "came also to brave the American "people in their ports, and to take a "station whence to cruise, on a fa-"vorable opportunity, against the "French."

This, like most others of Mr. Adet's charges, is but the renewal of the complaints of his predecessor, Mr. Fauchet, and the vindication of the government will appear in the answers and communications from the Secretary of State to that minister, in the years 1794 and 1795. The cases particularly noticed were those of the British frigate Terpsichore and her prize la Montagne; and of the British ship Argonaut and her prize L'Esperance. The Thetis and Hussar British frigates with their French prizes la Prevoyance and la Raison are also mentioned, but without any facts or circumstances as subjects of enquiry, which of course is precluded. That of the Terpsichore and her prize appears to have been the first case of the kind in which the Executive of the United States and those of the particular states were called to interfere; and therefore, it will not be thought extraordinary if the Executive of Virginia was unprepared with arrangements to give instant effect to the stipulation of the 17th article of the treaty of 1778, forbidding an asylum to the armed vessels of the enemies of France and their prizes. What delay took place seems to have been the result of accident; certainly not of design. And by letters from this department the Executives were earnestly pressed to take the necessary order for a prompt execution, in future, of this part of the treaty. But why should the French ministers complain with such energy, that a British ship of war with her prize, remained in one of our ports during perhaps twenty or five and twenty days, when against the earnest requests and orders of the Executive, the French privateers, armed in our ports in violation of the laws, long continued to keep on our coast and enter our harbours, and thence on favorable opportunities, to cruise against their enemies? The Columbia, or Carmagnole, continued such, her unlawful actions for more than a year.

After all the zealous remonstrances of Mr. Fauchet, now renewed by Mr. Adet, about the capture of the French corvette L'Esperance, by the British ship Argonaut, who went with her prize into Lynn Haven, what were the facts? The Governor of Virginia went personally to the French Consul at Norfolk for information concerning this declared violation of the treaty—but "received none which "appeared to justify the uneasiness oc-"casioned by that event, *he charging* "*no circumstance as improper in the* "*captors*; but rather seemed to consi-"der the introduction of the prisoners "made on that occasion, so soon into "a place where the exchange would "be effected, as an alleviation of the "misfortune of losing the vessel." The captain of the French corvette himself was desired to give evidence in the case, he promised but failed to appear. He was called upon a second time to give information, but discovered an unwillingness to do it, observing that he had given the Consul a circumstantial account of the transaction on his arrival. The governor having heard that a respectable pilot by the name of Butler was acquainted with the circumstances of this affair, he directed his deposition to be taken: it was taken and imported that Admiral Murray himself purchased the prize L'Esperance, and manned and fitted her in Lynn Haven Bay for a cruise. But Butler's deposition was afterwards taken on the part of the British, in which he contradicted all the material facts recited in the former deposition; for which he accounted by saying that he could neither write nor read, and that there had been inserted in his first deposition what he had never said. Under these circumstances it was desirable to obtain further information. This was furnished by the British minister in the extract of a letter from Admiral Murray, which bears every mark of candor and humanity, and of respect for the United States. It is as follows.

"The French sloop of war L'Esperance was brought into Lynn Haven "Bay on the 11th of January (a few "days after my arrival there) by "Captain Ball, who had captured her "15 leagues from the shore, the wea-"ther being very tempestuous, a lieu-"tenant with a sufficient number of "men only to navigate her (not being "half the complement the French had "in her) were sent on board from the "Resolution and the Argonaut; and "so soon as the weather permitted "those ships to supply her with water "and provisions, I sent her to sea, "that I might give no umbrage to the "American States. An additional "reason for bringing L'Esperance in-"to Lynn Haven Bay was out of hu-"manity to the French prisoners, "whom, having had a long voyage, I "sent to Norfolk as soon as prudence "would permit, otherwise they must "have been kept prisoners on board "the whole winter, and sent to Hali-"fax in the spring: nor was she e-"quipped or armed then in any man-"ner whatever; nor did the lieute-"nant receive any commission for her "whilst in Lynn Haven Bay; and "when at sea only an acting order to "command her, which is customary "and absolutely necessary in all cap-"tures; otherwise if retaken by the "enemy, he might be considered as a "pirate."

[*To be continued.*]

Notice.

THE Freeholders and House-keepers are hereby informed that on the second Tuesday in February, an election will be held at the Council chamber, for all persons to serve as Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Councilmen for the year 1797.

I would just observe that the citizens of Alexandria are much interested in the good order and internal police of the town, and that a general and timely suffrage is expected, that the poll may be seasonably closed.

Wm. SUMMERS, T. S.

February 2.

JUST RECEIVED,
From New-York, and for sale by
STEPHEN ALLEY,
A general assortment of
Ladies', Gentlemens', and
Childrens' SHOES, &c.
December 8

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or Strayed from this place, about the 1st inst. a large BLACK HORSE, about seven years old, 15 1/2 hands high, white feet and face, shod all round.—I will give the above reward on delivery of the Horse to me, and prosecuting the thief to conviction, or five dollars for the Horse only.

Jan. 17. ARCH. DOBBIN.

APPRENTICES INDENTURES FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

STATE OF VIRGINIA.

AN ACT

To amend the Act, intituled, An Act for opening and improving the Navigation of Quantico Creek, in the County of Prince William.

BE it enacted by the General Assembly, *That Alexander Henderson, Jesse Ewell, John Lawson, James Muschett, Willoughby Tebbs, Timothy Brundidge, John Williams, James Smith, Thomas Chapman, sen. Philip Dawe, James Donegle, John Love, James Gardiner, Martin Pickett, and Vincent Gray, gentlemen, &c. and they are hereby appointed Commissioners, for receiving and entering subscriptions, to the amount of Twenty Thousand Dollars, in addition to the Ten Thousand Dollars authorised by the act, intituled, "An Act for opening and improving the Navigation of Quantico Creek, in the County of Prince William," to be subscribed for the said undertaking, which subscriptions shall be made personally, or by power of attorney, and shall be in Spanish milled dollars, but may be paid in other silver, or in gold coin, current within this commonwealth, of the same value. Books shall be opened for receiving additional subscriptions on the first Monday in February next, and continue open until the fifteenth day of April thereafter, and on the first Monday in June there shall be a general meeting of the subscribers at the town of Dumfries, of which meeting notice shall be given by the said commissioners, or any three of them, in the Dumfries newspaper, if there be one, if not, either in the Fredericksburgh or Alexandria paper, at least one month, next before the said meeting, and such meeting may be continued from day to day until the business is finished.*

The Commissioners at the time and place aforesaid, shall lay before such of the subscribers as shall meet, according to the said notice, the books by them respectively kept, containing the state of the subscription, and if one-half of the said sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars should, upon examination, appear not to have been subscribed, then the said commissioners, at the said meeting, are empowered to take and receive subscriptions to make up the deficiency; and a just and true list of all the subscribers, with the sums subscribed by each, shall be made out, and returned by the said commissioners, or any three or more of them, under their hands, into the County Court of Prince William, to be there recorded. And in case more than the said Twenty Thousand Dollars shall be subscribed, then the same shall be reduced to that sum by the said Commissioners, or a majority of them, under the like rules, and in the same manner as is prescribed in the second section of the said recited act, for reducing the subscriptions to the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, which striking off shall be certified in the list aforesaid; and the whole capital of Thirty Thousand Dollars shall be reckoned and divided into six hundred shares of fifty dollars each; of which additional sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars, every person subscribing, may take and subscribe for one or more whole shares, and not otherwise. The subscribers to the said sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars shall, to all intents and purposes, be held, deemed, and taken as incorporated with the said Quantico Company.

The President and Directors of the said Company are hereby authorized and empowered to streighten the navigation of the said creek, by a Canal from the most convenient place near the lower boundary of the Town of Dumfries to Potowmac river, and to form a Basin at the head of the said Canal at such place as they shall determine most convenient: and to contract and agree with the owners of any lands or sunken ground through which such Canal shall pass, and Bason be formed, for the purchase thereof; and in case of disagreement, or in case the owner shall be a Feme Covert, under age, non compos, or out of the state, the like proceedings shall be had to estimate the value thereof by a Jury as directed and prescribed by the Act intituled "An Act for opening and extending the navigation of Potowmac River;" and such valuation shall be paid by the President and Directors of the said Company to the owner or owners of the said lands, or his or their legal representatives; and on payment thereof, the said lands shall thenceforth be vested in the President and Directors, on behalf of the said Company in fee simple for the purpose of this Act. The said President and Directors are hereby empowered to contract and agree for one or more acres of ground, not exceeding two, at the upper termination of the said Canal, and contiguous to the said Bason; and in case of disagreement, the same proceedings shall be had as in the former case. The said President and Directors are authorized to erect one or more Locks at the head of the said Bason, so as to admit navigation out of the same into the natural channel of Quantico Creek, and to improve the navigation of the said Creek from the aforesaid Bason of equal depth with the Canal, (provided the rock at the bottom thereof will allow it) as far as the upper boundary of the said Town of Dumfries; and in case a majority of the subscribers to the said Company, according to their shares, shall hereafter deem it more expedient to streighten the navigation of the said Creek from the aforesaid Bason to the upper boundary of the said Town of Dumfries, in that case the President and Directors shall be, and they are hereby authorized to agree with the proprietors of lands or sunken grounds through which a Canal shall be deemed necessary to pass; and in case of disagreement, the like proceedings shall be had as in the former cases, and the said lands, upon payment of the valuation money, shall be vested in the said Company in fee simple.

That as soon as five feet water shall, at common tides, be brought in the said Canal and Bason, it shall be lawful for the said Company to demand and receive the following Tolls, that is to say:

	CENTS.
For every pipe or hogshead of wine, oil, rum, or other spirits	30
For every hogshead of molasses, cider, or beer	15
For every tierce, barrel, or smaller cask or quantity, in proportion	
For every hogshead of tobacco	30
——— hogshead of sugar	60
——— barrel or box of do.	10
——— barrel of flour, pork, or beef	3
For every barrel of ship stuff, Indian meal, pickled fish (except herrings)	2
For every barrel of herrings, tar, pitch, turpentine, limes, apples, or oranges	2
For every bushel wheat, peas, beans, or flax-seed	1
For every bushel of salt, coal, Indian corn, or other grain or roots	1/2
For every ton of hemp, flax, barr and other wrought iron	40
For every ton of pig iron or castings	30
——— ton of stone or slate	10
——— hundred bushels of lime, shells, or oysters	20
For every thousand pipe or hogshead staves, or heading	30
For every thousand barrel staves or heading	20
For every thousand feet of plank or scantling	30
For every cord of wood	15
——— thousand shingles	15
——— quarter chest of tea	12
——— cask of nails	6
——— crate of earthen ware, or a bag or a hogshead of cotton	20

	CENTS.
For every box of chocolate, soap, candles, lemons, oranges, and every ſmaller package or parcel of merchandize	2
For every hogſhead of every article of merchandize not above enumerated	30
For every tierce of do.	15
——— barrel of do.	
——— bale, box, trunk, package, or looſe goods, in proportion	
For every veſſel of five tons and upwards for every time of coming up and going down the canal, per ton	3

If any of the proprietors ſhall neglect or refuſe to pay their reſpective proportions of the ſaid Twenty Thouſand Dollars within the time and in manner directed for ſums ſubſcribed by the ſaid recited Act, the like proceedings ſhall and may be had againſt the delinquents as preſcribed in the ſeventh ſection of the ſaid Act.

And be it further enacted, That the ſaid proprietors, or a majority of them, holding at leaſt four hundred and fifty ſhares, ſhall have full power and authority at any general meeting to leſſen the ſaid Tolls or any of them, or to determine that any article may paſs free of toll.

All Acts and parts of Acts coming within the perview of this Act are hereby repealed.

This Act ſhall commence and be in force from and after the firſt day of February next.

The foregoing is a true copy of the Act "*To amend the Act, intituled, An Act for opening and improving the navigation of Quantico Creek, in the County of Prince William,*" taken from the roll in the office of the General Aſſembly.

Atteſt,
JOHN STEWART, C. H. D.

ALEXANDRIA.

IN COUNCIL,
JANUARY 31, 1797.

Francis Peyton, Dennis Ramſay, and Samuel Craig, or any two of them, are appointed a committee to ſettle the Public Accounts for the Corporation for the year 1796.

And Ordered, That they meet at the Council Chamber, for that purpoſe, on the 9th of February at 10 o'clock.

Reſolved, That the following premiums be paid for the ſupply of Water in the time of fire viz.

For the Firſt Hogſhead of Water which ſhall be brought to the houſe on fire, Four Dollars.
For the ſecond Hogſhead of Water, Three Dollars.
For the Third Hogſhead of Water, Two Dollars.
For the Fourth Hogſhead of Water, One Dollar.
And for every Hogſhead of Water which ſhall be brought after the above four, Half a Dollar.

Provided the Water be brought before the Fire is extinguiſhed, in hogſheads having a good leather or canvaſs hoſe affixed near the chine, at leaſt nine feet long.

JONAH THOMPSON,
MAYOR.

WE have Stores conveniently fitted to receive Flour, and will ſtore it on the cuſtomary terms.

MANDEVILLE & JAMESSON.
February 4.

LISBON WINE
In Pipes, Hogſheads and Quarter-caſks,
For Sale by
KEMP HURST and CO.
Nov. 10.

Alexandria, February 4.

The following is copied from the Merchants' Daily Adverтiſer of January 31, printed at Philadelphia:

Intelligence of an highly intereſting nature to our government has been received within a few days from Europe; we cannot pretend to be acquainted with the ſecret operations of foreign governments; nor have we any other authority for aſſuming what the matter in queſtion really is, than what ariſes from the analogy of facts known, with the courſe and time of the preſent circumſtances, and the probability of the meaſures we ſurmiſe.

We underſtand that the information received comes circuitouſly from Paris, and we thence conclude that as the French government have already ſuſpended their diplomatic connection near the United States; that they have alſo refuſed to accept Mr. Pinckney; upon theſe conjectures, and which we offer only as ſuch, our readers will form their own opinion; it may be reaſonably ſuppoſed that if ſuch an event has really taken place, it will be ſpeedily communicated to the Legiſlature.

A Philadelphia paper ſtates, that Mr. Jefferſon has written to Dr. ——, and aſſures him of the moſt profound reſpect and eſteem for Mr. Adams, as being as good a republican as any in the Union,—of his intention of ſerving as Vice Preſident if elected—and of the pleaſure he receives in the proſpect of Mr. Adams's being Preſident of the United States.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

It is with real concern that the Friends of Humanity view the deplorable ſituation of the People of Ireland. They ſuffer indeed, from the preſent War againſt Liberty; and the conſolation they receive from their automaton Viceroy is that of being told, that his Britannic Majeſty intends ſending over a ſufficient number of Engliſh ſoldiery to prevent them from having the ſmalleſt chance of recovering their long loſt Independence. Bold, hardy, and in love with Liberty, as are the natives of this enchained Iſland, it is to be regretted that their local ſituation ſhould render them the dupes of Fraud, Deception, Prieſtcraft and Tyranny—Their goals are now crowded with priſoners, taken up by Government for trealonable practices. All thoſe who are attached to the Crown, and on whom the Crown can depend, are formed into volunteer corps, and ſupplied with arms at the expence of thoſe to terrify, whom they are taken up. Thus in a civilized country, is one part of the community armed againſt the other, which muſt eventually end with riveting more ſtrongly the ſhackles of the whole!—How ought the knowledge of theſe circumſtances warn Americans of the dangers of diſunion and Foreign Influence?—How ought they to diſtinguiſh between the diſorganizers of the Federal Government, and the Man whoſe laſt advice has been that of a fond father anxious for the ſafety and welfare of his children, which could alone be enſured by uniting in a ſocial band, under the banners of Liberty, Peace, and Independence!

ANECDOTE.

A vain fellow, who commanded a ſmall veſſel, but who tried to appear bigger than the Captain of a firſt rate man of war, told his cabbin-boy one day, that he had company coming on board to dine; and that when he aſked him for the ſilver-handled knives and forks, he muſt tell him they were gone on ſhore to be ground; and anſwer in the ſame ſtrain any other queſtion he might aſk him.—He did ſo. The knives and forks went off very well. The next queſtion was, "where is that large Cheſhire cheeſe boy?"—"Gone aſhore to be ground, ſir."

FROM A CHARLESTON PAPER OF THE 10th ULT.

A gentleman of this city has received a letter from his friend in the Havannah, which mentions that Mr. Thomas Muir, one of the gentlemen who were tranſported to Botany Bay by the Britiſh government, about 3 years ago, had arrived in that city a few days ſince.

The account he gave of himſelf was, that he eluded the vigilance of his keepers at Botany Bay, and got on board of a veſſel which carried him to Nootka Sound; there he went among the Indians, and, after travelling nearly the whole length of the weſt coaſt of America, he got to Panama; he there made himſelf known to the governor, who ſent him across the Iſthmus of Darien to La Vera Cruz; from thence, he was ſent in a Spaniſh frigate to the Havannah, where he expected to get on board an American veſſel and reach the United States, but unfortunately for him, a letter was ſent by the governor of La Vera Cruz to the governor of the Havannah, in which he mentioned, that tho' he had ſhewn Mr. Muir every civility in his power, yet he thought that a man profeſſing his principles would be dangerous in the Spaniſh dominions; therefore he recommended his being ſent to Spain for the king to determine what ſhould be done with him.

After being a few days at the Havannah he was committed to a priſon on the north ſide of Cuba, called La Principa, where he is to remain until a proper convenience offers to carry him to Spain. His confinement is not rigorous, and every indulgence is ſhewn to him that is not incompatible with his ſituation. The gentleman who wrote the letter containing this account, converſed with Mr. Muir, who was much diſappointed at not meeting an American agent there, as he hoped, through his intereſſion, to be releaſed, and be permitted to ſail for this continent.

By Poſt.

BOSTON, JAN. 25.

We are informed, that the *orders* by which American veſſels have been captured by armed ſhips from Guadaloupe, were from Mr. Adet, the French miniſter in the United States!!—and that no being explicit, Captain Very, who arrived here from thence, brought diſpatches from Victor Hughes to citizen Adet on that ſubject.

The gentlemen who have lately arrived from France, make no mention of any intended hoſtility againſt the United States. The French people were not altogether pleaſed with the treaty with England; but they knew the United States was an independent nation; and had a right to enter into any compact it pleaſed; juſt as much as France had to enter into a treaty with Spain, or any other deſpotic power. At Rochelle the Americans were treated with as much friendſhip and cordiality as Frenchmen are in the United States.

Capt. Jenkins arrived at Newbury-Port from Holland, informs, that on the 11th November, off Dungenneſs, on the Engliſh coaſt, he was boarded from an Engliſh cutter, the Captain of which informed, that they were in hopes of a ſpeedy and honorable peace; that meſſengers were daily paſſing and repaſſing, and that on the day before he ſaw a flag of truce going into Bologne.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 30.

We learn that General Schuyler is choſen with great unanimity in both houſes, a Senator in the place of Col. Burr.

Fifty-eight ſail of American veſſels are ſeized and carried into Gonaives, by French cruiſers.—We underſtand the Britiſh ſhips at Port-au-Prince protected the American trade, and often convoy American veſſels out of the reach of the French cruiſers.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED.

Brig Joſeph, Taylor, Barbadoes.
Schooner Paragon, Wattles, St. Thomas's
——— Two Brothers, Newhall, Boſton.

CLEARED.

Schooner Betſey, Lane, Boſton.

Accounts by the way of Salem, confirm the intelligence communicated by Capt. Wattles of Tuesday laſt. The ſloop run down by the Britiſh ſhip of war belonged to Salem, and was taken in that morning by a French privateer. Another ſhip endeavored to run down the ſchooner Raven, Captain Martin, of Marblehead. The mate, who was the only perſon on board (the crew having all died) perceiving their intention, looſened the cable, and the ſchooner fell off, the ſhip juſt paſſing her. Not content with abuſing and throwing a billet of wood at the mate, a broadſide was fired into the ſchooner.—There were 19 ſhot holes in her mainſail, four in the mainmaſt, two of which remain there, and a 32lb. ſhot paſſed through the ſchooner's quarter, and lodged in a barrel of ſweet oil.

The Schooner Lucy, Dean, from this port to Boſton, arrived there on the 18th ult.

The Ship Mount Vernon of Philadelphia, taken by the French privateer Flying Fiſh, lies at Porto-Rico, not yet condemned.

A meeting of the gentlemen of Alexandria is requeſted at Mr. Gadſby's Tavern THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, for the purpoſe of making ſome preparatory arrangements to the celebration of the Anniverſary of the Birth of THE PRESIDENT of the United States.

Saturday, February 4.

Fire-wood & Locuſt poſts for Sale.

ABOUT 250 cord of beſt green Oak and Hickory Wood, ready to be delivered at Mr. Mercer's landing on the ſouth ſide of Aquia Creek, near the mouth, which will either be ſold at the landing, or 10s. a cord given for the freight to Alexandria or George-Town, as offers may occur.—Apply to the ſubſcriber, manager on the premiſes, who will alſo diſpoſe of 200 barrels of Corn to be delivered at Marlborough, at the mouth of Potomac creek.

WILLIAM HAY.
February 4. 6w

Ten Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS, on or about the 19th day of January laſt, ſome ill diſpoſed perſon or perſons did barbarouſly cut and hough my horſe on Mr. Thomas Herbert's plantation adjoining Cameron, in a lot at preſent occupied by ſome Engliſh butchers—being fully ſenſible of the injury done me without provocation, I do hereby offer the above reward to any perſon who will inform againſt the perpetrator of ſaid fact, ſo that he may be brought to condign puniſhment.

MICHAEL O'MEARA.
February 4. 3t

LOST.

A FEW days ago, a ſmall ſhoe and buckle with the ſubſcriber's name engraven on a piece of plate. The owner will thank the perſon who may have found it to reſtore it.

Jan. 26. J. CALLENDER.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following valuable Property :—The Estate on which he now lives, known by the name of CLIFTON MILLS, containing 225 acres, about 70 of which are cleared and under good fencing, situate in Loudoun County, Virginia, near the turnpike road leading from Ashby's gap of the Blue Ridge, to Alexandria, from which place, the City of Washington, and George Town, it is distant about 60 miles. The improvements are a large and well constructed Merchant Mill, with two water wheels and three pair of stones, two of which are burrs —the is in complete repair, with the whole of Evans's machinery, and is capable of manufacturing 300 barrels Flour per week. A saw Mill. A large new stone distillery forty feet square, with a sufficient quantity of copper to make 50 gallons of spirits per day. A house for the distiller, miller, cooper, waggoner, and blacksmith, with their several shops, &c. A new frame dwelling House, two stories high, with two chimnies and four rooms, handsomely finished, with kitchen, stables, &c. The Mill and Distillery, in point of situation and convenience are inferior to none. Also, the following parcels of Land in Kentucky—10,000 acres on the Red River, in the county of Clarke; 6091½ acres on the waters of Big Sandy, in the county of Bourbon; 4,625 acres in Madison county, within 7 or 8 miles of the Court House; 3,910 acres on the waters of the Rolling Fork, in Nelson county; 3,600 acres on the waters of Stinking Creek, Lincoln county, on which there is a very valuable Salt spring; and 7,500 acres, within three miles of Bolin's salt works. Also, a tract of Land in the county of Alleghany, and state of Pennsylvania, containing 500 acres, together with a waggon and team of 5 good young Horses. To any person who will purchase the whole of the above property, the terms will be easy and accommodating. Cash, lots in the Town of Alexandria, Alexandria Bank Stock, or Morris and Nicholson's paper will be taken in payment for the whole or any part.

JOSEPH LEWIS, Jun.

Clifton, Nov. 28. 12wcp

100 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from Alexandria, on Tuesday the 12th of May, 1793, a mulatto fellow named SOLOMON, who generally calls himself SOLOMON BROKENBERRY, about 5 feet 8 inches high —he is now near 22 years of age.—is stout & well made, and turns his toes a little out when he walks. As he has been used chiefly to waiting in the house, and attending on gentlemen, he has acquired a good deal of politeness, speaks very well, but rather quick. He took with him a variety of good clothes. He was seen in Baltimore two days after he ran off from Alexandria, with a number of letters with him, some directed to merchants in Philadelphia, and others to merchants in New York, which letters I make no doubt were forged. At Baltimore I have been informed he took the stage for New-York. He also was furnished with plenty of money to bear his expences. Since the time he was seen in Baltimore, he has made his escape to Boston, and was seen there by a young gentleman that lives in Alexandria in the month of June '95. This young gentleman saw him and talked to him there, he was then hired to a Mr. Daniel Pearce, Jun. merchant, No. 35, Long Wharf, Boston. He has also been seen there by Capt. Job Green. Capt. Green says he could never get to speak to him, he always gave him the dodge. Any person that will deliver him to Daniel Douglass, flour inspector, Alexandria, or to the subscriber, living at the Falls of Difficult, shall receive the above reward.

PRICHARD NEWBY.

February 2. 3w

LOST.

BETWEEN George Town ferry and Alexandria, a red Morocco Pocket Book, containing 50 dollars cash, besides a bond of James Dent's for £65, and a bond of Robert Day's, Colbert county, Maryland, the amount of which I do not recollect. Whoever finds the said pocket book, and returns it to Samuel W. Rawling, on Greenleaf's Point, shall receive a reward of 20 dollars.

There were also several accounts and receipts in the pocket book, which can possibly be of no use but to the owner.

January 31. 3t

BLANK BONDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Public Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Capt. Samuel Harrison, late of the town of Alexandria, dec. or to the estate of his late wife Barbara, by bond, note, book debt or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment.—And those who have any demands against either of the said estates, will please to bring their accounts forward regularly settled, that provision may be made for the speedy payment thereof.

P. MARSTELLER, Adm.

Jan. 24. 1m

To Let,

For a term of three or more years,

That valuable stand for business, situate on King street, adjoining Mr. David Davey. The lot is 43 feet front, and 80 feet deep, on which is erected a two story brick house, 20 feet in front and 30 feet deep, a cellar under the whole—two rooms on each floor with fire places, a kitchen, bake oven, stable, and other conveniences for a family. Also, a warehouse, 18 feet front by 38 feet deep, with a small garden behind the same. For further particulars apply to

PHILIP MARSTELLER.

January 24. tf

For Sale.

NEAR the Great Falls of Potomac, in Loudoun county, 4 or 500 acres of Land sufficiently level for farming. About 100 acres are cleared and but little worn. This tract is well watered, and contains several acres of natural meadow. The timber is oak, hickory, and chesnut, and there is on one part of it a sufficiency of the latter alone to enclose perhaps the whole. Mr. Robert Reed who at present lives on the premises will shew the land to any person wishing to view it, and the terms may be known by a letter directed to the subscriber, and left at the Post Office, Alexandria.

T. FAIRFAX.

January 12. 5w

Valuable Lands,

AND OTHER PROPERTY IN LOUDOUN COUNTY FOR SALE, ON CREDIT.

Will be sold, to the highest bidder at the plantation near Centerville, (commonly called Newgate,) in Loudoun county, whereon James Hardage Lane formerly lived, on Wednesday the 22nd March next, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

All the real and personal Estate of the said James Hardage Lane, deceased, (except the Kentucky land,) consisting of two tracts of Land, six valuable Slaves, Stock of every kind, Household Furniture, and Plantation utensils. One of the tracts of land joins the town of Centerville, and contains between 3 and 400 acres with tolerable improvements, on which there is thirty two bushels of wheat sowed. The other tract contains about the same quantity of land, at between two and three miles distance, and is remarkably well timbered, however a particular description is considered unnecessary, as those who may incline to become purchasers will no doubt inform themselves, which they may do by applying to Mr. Wm. Lane, one of the devisees, who lives near the land, and will shew it when required.

A credit of nine months will be allowed on all sums amounting to fifty dollars or upwards, on the purchasers giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date, if not punctually paid;—for all sums under the above ready money will be required.

N. B. The sale will continue from day to day, till all is sold,

All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment, and all who have demands thereon are desired to bring them forward, properly authenticated, at or before the day of sale, that they may be discharged. GEORGE LANE, Executor of James Hardage Lane, dec.

January 19. 1m

For Sale,

A likely Negro Man, about 28 years old, apply to

AUG. J. SMITH.

January 24. tf

Nov 25. 3m ep

UNION BREWERY.

Strong & Table Beer now ready to be delivered to purchasers at the Union Brew-House.

IN COUNCIL,

JANUARY 5, 1797.

ORDERED, That the Resolutions passed by the General Assembly at their last session, respecting certificates and bills of credit be published eight weeks successively in one of the Philadelphia and Alexandria Newspapers, and in one of the Baltimore, Frederick Town, and Easton papers, and the Maryland Gazette.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council of Maryland.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

DECEMBER 27, 1796.

1st. RESOLVED, That the treasurer of the western shore be, and he is hereby authorised to pay off and discharge the principal and interest due on all certificates heretofore issued by the state of Maryland, other than those distinguished as fraudulent ones, provided the same are brought into the treasury for payment on or before the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

2d. RESOLVED, That all holders of certificates heretofore issued and funded by the State of Maryland, bring the same to the treasury of the western shore for payment of principal and interest, on or before the first day of July next, and that no interest on any certificate heretofore issued, which shall accrue after the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, shall be paid thereafter, nor the principal sum until after the end of the next session of assembly.

3d. RESOLVED, That such part of the five months pay, due to the officers and soldiers of the Maryland line, and due for services on board the barges, as shall not be demanded of the treasurer of the western shore on or before the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, be not paid to any person or persons demanding any part of the same until after the end of the next session of assembly.

4th. RESOLVED, That the treasurer of the western shore be and he is hereby authorised to pay off and discharge the amount of principal and interest of such bills of credit of the emission under the act of June session, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, as may be produced and brought into the treasury on or before the first day of July next.

5th. RESOLVED, That if any of the holders of bills of credit emitted in virtue of the act of June session, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, do not bring the same into the treasury of the western shore for payment, on or before the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, that all interest from that time cease thereon, and the principal not be paid until after the end of the next session of assembly.

6th. RESOLVED, That the above resolutions be published for eight weeks successively in one of the Philadelphia and Alexandria newspapers, and in one of the Baltimore, Frederick-Town, and Easton papers, and the Maryland Gazette, that the creditors of the state may be notified that funds are prepared for the discharge of their claims.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, Clk.

Cuthbert Powell & Co.

HAVE just opened in the house lately occupied by Mr. Norwood, in King-street,

A complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Which they now offer for sale on the most moderate terms.

January 28. 3w

To be Let,

A STORE and Dwelling House in King-street, next door to William M'Knight's tavern. The house is in good repair, and very convenient for a small family, with a good kitchen and cellar under the whole. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, next door to the premises.

CHARLES M'KNIGHT.

January 28.

Wanted Immediately,

AN Overseer on the shares, on Shanandoah river, to work ten fellows with good horses, &c. found. The land is very good, and a very good there will be allowed Any person that may suit, will no doubt produce satisfactory testimony of his ability honesty, sobriety and industry. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Korn and Wisemiller, Alexandria, or to John Holker on Shenandoah river, Frederick County.

Nov. 25.

WHEREAS Jonathan Holmes, on the 31st January 1796, by deed bearing date on that day, did convey to Joseph Lewis, Jun. his heirs and assigns, a large convenient distillery with four large stills, well proportioned in their size, and with a copper boiler, and a sufficient number of tubs. Also, one horse mill, and a large commodious dwelling house, with three acres of land, situate in the county of Loudoun, known by the name of Gum Spring, in trust for the payment of 350l. to the said Lewis, his heirs and assigns, on the 1st of January 1797, and for the payment of the like sum on the 1st of January 1798, with power of re-entering by said Lewis, his heirs or assigns, in case any one of the said sums of money should not be punctually paid, and of making sale of aforesaid property at public auction, or so much thereof as would raise the money due an in arrear. And whereas the said Lewis by deed duly executed and recorded, did assign all his right to the aforesaid property to John O'Farrall, who in like manner, did assign the same to us, and whereas we have called on said Holmes for the first payment, and he acknowledged that he could not pay, and that he knew not when he should have it in his power. Wherefore we the subscribers, by our partner, Alexander Grant, made entry into the aforesaid premises. Be it then known, that on the 21st February next, we according to the powers and trust vested in us by said conveyances, shall at the Gum Spring, at public sale, sell the whole of aforesaid property, or so much thereof, as will raise the money due,

HACKET & GRANT.

Leesburg, January 17, 1797.

For Sale,

TEN Lots opposite Mr. James Keith's wharf, on the west side of Water-street. These lots are from 20 to 26 feet front, and from 63 to 123 feet deep, and have most of them an east front, and are in point of situation equal to any lots at the lower end of the town for private building. Any person wishing to purchase may be accommodated low for cash, or on a short credit—or should any person be inclined to buy the whole, they will meet with a great bargain, by applying to the subscriber near Mr. Philip R. Fendall's.

ROBERT G. LANPHIER.

Jan. 24 1m

IN order to comply with contracts, I will sell for approved bonds, on three equal annual payments, a square of Lots at the upper end of Fredericksburg, beginning opposite to the lower corner of Dr. Weford's on Caroline Street, and running up the cross street leading to Fitzhugh's ferry, and from thence back to Sophia street. This square I have laid off into 24 lots, 27½ feet front, and 122 back; 12 on Caroline street, and 12 on Sophia street. Nine of those on Caroline street I have leased on an annual ground rent of 8 or 10 pounds, to the amount of 74 pounds, and the vacant lots a purchaser could enhance the value of by building small houses, which will as readily procure tenants as pots or gourds will martins in the spring, and yield a greater profit in proportion to their cost than large buildings. Those who incline to purchase may know the terms by applying to

HENRY FITZHUGH.

Bell-Air, Dec. 8.

For Sale,

A Merchant, Grist, and Saw Mill, in the county of Loudoun, about ten miles from Leesburg, with about 100 acres of land, one half low ground, cleared, and under a good fence. The other half in woods. The Mill house is built of stone, two stories high, 56 feet long, and 30 wide, one pair of large burr stone, and a pair of short hilt stones, for country work. She is well calculated for merchant work, situate on Goose creek, on a never failing stream, about 40 miles from Alexandria, and the same distance from the Federal city. There is on the premises a good miller's house, store house, granery, and stable. The store house is well finished, a large stone chimney, with three fire places, with a kitchen and cellar under the house, well adapted to the accommodation of a small family, and if not sold will be rented to any person that may apply. There is also on the premisses another house not far from the mill, newly built, with two rooms, a stone chimney with two fire places, which will answer a family that may work the farm. One third part of the money to be paid down, the other two thirds in two yearly payments, to be secured, either by a mortgage on the premises, or personal security. Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

SIMON TRIPLETT.

December 13.

ALEXANDRIA—PRINTED, AVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE AND HENRY GIRD, JUN.